

## ZOLA GETS HIS REVENGE

Another Phase of the Dreyfus Case.

### FORGERY IS ADMITTED

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Commits Suicide.

### FRANCE PANIC STRICKEN

Count Esterhazy Overwhelmed by the Disclosure—Interest in the Czar's Note Entirely Eclipsed by the New Situation Presented—Story of the Affair—Worse Than the Panama Scandal.

PARIS, August 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry, a prominent witness in the Zola trial, committed suicide today. Lieutenant Colonel Henry cut his throat with a razor he had concealed in his valise. During the late Zola trial Henry accused Colonel Picquart of falsifying telegrams. A duel followed, in which Henry was wounded. The next scene occurred in the chamber of deputies, where Colonel Picquart proclaimed the letter a forgery, and as a result was arrested, while Henry's villainy was rewarded by his being appointed Colonel Picquart's successor in the intelligence department.

It is now evident that Henry forged the letter with the express object of paralyzing Colonel Picquart's efforts to expose Major Esterhazy and to get a revision of the Dreyfus case. The letter was written in bad French, a fact which first led it to be regarded as spurious.

It is said that if the cabinet decides upon revision of the Dreyfus case M. Cavaignac, minister of war, will resign.

The scene of Lieutenant Colonel Henry's avowal was most painful. When he saw it was almost useless to deny further, his tongue grew so thick for his mouth that he was unable to speak. It was feared that he would have an apoplectic stroke.

After his arrest he was permitted to visit his wife while on the way to the fortress at Mont Valerien. She thought he really had had a fit. He addressed her as "My poor wife," adding, "I am under arrest."

The officer accompanying him was under orders not to lose sight of him for a moment, and therefore he could not see his wife alone. All three proceeded to his bedroom to get the necessary clothing. Henry then clasped his wife in his arms and exclaimed: "My conscience is pure and free from every stain."

This explanation is much commented upon, as going to show that he may possibly have forged the letter under orders from his superiors.

Lieutenant Henry was a peasant's son. He was born in Poussy, in Marne, in 1848, and enlisted in a foot regiment as his brother's substitute in 1865. He had a good military record for bravery and intrepid discipline. He was a prisoner of war in 1870 and was wounded in the Algerian campaign. He retained much of the rough and ready manners of a non-commissioned officer. He was lacking in education, spoke no foreign languages and owed his promotion primarily to his reputation for blunt straightforwardness.

PARIS, August 31.—The cabinet has held two stormy sittings under the presidency of M. Faure. It finally arose between 9 and 10 o'clock, having apparently failed to arrive at a decision on the question of revising the Dreyfus sentence, for the customary official note was not issued.

It is possible, however, looking to the excited state of public feeling that the government deems it advisable to proceed cautiously and to conceal its decision for the present.

M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, is said to have been vehemently attacked by his colleagues for having been ignorant of the intention of Emperor Nicholas to issue his disarmament proclamation, but in face of the revival of the Dreyfus affair, the disarmament proposal has taken quite a secondary place. It is alleged that several ministers, including M. Briouin, the premier, M. Marcellin, the minister of commerce, and M. Trouillot, minister of the colonies, demanded a revision and the immediate suppression of several staff officers. Cavaignac, however, remained firm on the ground that Henry's forgery had not altered the case as affecting Dreyfus' guilt.

The only result thus far, therefore, is that Esterhazy is cashiered and will retire on a small pension.

Even after leaving the council the ministers continued to argue heatedly. Colonel Henry confessed to having

committed forgery "owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus." It is understood that the document in question is the letter which hitherto has been alleged to have been written by the German military attaché in October, 1896. It is also said that when the interpolation in the Dreyfus case was coming in the chamber of deputies this letter was secretly communicated to the court martial and was the chief evidence upon which Dreyfus was convicted. The anti-Dreyfus papers were dumbfounded at the arrest of the colonel, while on the other hand the papers which have been supporting the proposition to reopen the case were jubilant. They now demand the immediate release of Colonel Picquart, who is imprisoned on charges connected indirectly with the Dreyfus affair and they also insist upon a revision of the Dreyfus trial.

When Count Esterhazy was informed of the arrest of Colonel Henry and of his admission, he exclaimed: "This is too terrifying."

NEW YORK, August 30.—Ten soldiers died at Camp Wyckoff today. They are:

Charles E. Chapin, sergeant, Company L, Second Massachusetts, died in an isolated tent, diagnosis refused.

Fred Isuelier, Company H, Eighth infantry, typhoid fever.

Murphy, troop F, Second cavalry, acute uraemia.

Unknown soldier, acute uraemia.

William H. Nowcomb, Twenty-first infantry, typhoid fever. He was getting along well, but last night left his cot, walked into one of the kitchens, found a watermelon, ate ravenously of it and in a short time was dead.

John G. Frothingham, Eighth Ohio, typhoid fever.

Victor E. Jolin, Company E, Third infantry, dysentery, died in the detention hospital.

W. A. Marshall, First Illinois, died in the harbor on transport Berlin.

Private Waldron, First Illinois, typhoid fever.

The transports Berlin, San Marcos and Specialist arrived at Camp Wyckoff today carrying soldiers from Cuba and landed them. The Berlin had 86 men of the First Illinois infantry, of whom 160 were sick. General Bates and staff were also on the Berlin. The San Marcos had 87 men on board, 91 of whom were sick.

The Specialist carried Companies A, Second artillery; A, First artillery; F, Fourth artillery, and F, Sixth artillery. There were 115 men, only two of them being sick. She has 22 horses on board.

Camp Wyckoff is to be investigated. General Wheeler has ordered General Adolph Ames, chief of staff on General Kent's staff, to conduct an investigation. He is given almost autocratic powers. General Wheeler has ordered him to get at the bottom of all things which have been complained of. The subjects to be investigated are:

Why is the general condition of the camp so poor?

Why do the conditions that prevail exist?

Why troops were sent to the camp before it was ready to receive them?

Why, since this war, but one railroad landing into the camp, boats were not used to carry men and provisions from New York city?

Why needed medicines were not ordered, or if they were ordered, why they were not distributed?

Why the hospitals are crowded?

Why transports were allowed to lie in the harbor without supplies and relief being sent out to them?

There is dissatisfaction in the camp of the Rough Riders. They are not satisfied with the terms of their muster out. They wanted to be treated as are the remainder of the volunteers. The regulars, officers and men are dissatisfied and want to be sent back to garrison posts and stations at once.

The coming of President McKinley is anxiously awaited. An effort will be made to get the President to sanction some changes which even Secretary Alger was not asked to make.

Dr. Senn thinks that within a month every person suffering from typhoid fever in the camp will have recovered or died and by the time the conditions had begun to look as if they had improved, then will come the period of greatest danger. The precautions taken are almost useless, according to Dr. Senn.

According to Dr. Senn, the men who went from Chickamauga and the other camps to Porto Rico were already in the first stages of typhoid fever before their departure for the West Indies. He says the germs had begun to propagate in their systems. If the men could have gone home and received home comforts they would have escaped, but exposed to the hardships of a campaign they could not.

Dr. Senn thinks the best thing to do is to hurry the troops away from Montauk and reduce the camp as rapidly as possible.

Dr. Brown, who is the executive head of the general hospital, differs with Dr. Senn and says there is little or no danger; that the precautions are ample and that at the worst it would take months for the conditions which Dr. Senn foretells to prevail.

The steamboat Shinnekock has been chartered by the war department and will be used as a hospital ship to transport sick from the camp hospitals to the city hospitals. She arrived tonight.

## NO POLITICS IN THIS CASE

Camp Wyckoff to Be Investigated.

The President Will See to It Himself.

Yellow Journalism Will Be Called on for Proofs—The Aftermath of War.

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There is dissatisfaction in the camp of the Rough Riders. They are not satisfied with the terms of their muster out. They wanted to be treated as are the remainder of the volunteers. The regulars, officers and men are dissatisfied and want to be sent back to garrison posts and stations at once.

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## ALGER WILL NOT TALK

Waiting for Miles to Return.

Serious Friction Between the Generals.

An Official Investigation May be Necessary to Determine Certain Responsibilities.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—When General Miles returns to Washington he will be asked for an explanation of recent interviews appearing and the publication of certain dispatches which the war department has not made public.

Whether the investigation will take the course of a military court of inquiry or of a private interview with the President, the secretary of war and General Miles, remains still to be seen.

Until the arrival of General Miles the war department will not discuss the matter.

Secretary Alger says that the department will not enter into any controversy with its subordinate and he does not propose to discuss matters affecting General Miles during his absence.

The department is of the opinion that General Miles made public the dispatches of the secretary, General Shafter and himself, published this morning. Such action is regarded as a breach of military regulations, but no military court can secure proof that General Miles made public the dispatches, if he and the person to whom they were furnished refuse to give the information, as have several military trials have made it settled that no military court can compel a civilian to testify if he does not desire to.

General Miles also may be called to account for the interviews with him, as unless disavowed they would place him in the attitude of criticizing his superior officers and subject him to military discipline.

The publication of the dispatches today, taken together with previous interviews in the Kansas City Star, were the topic of conversation among officers of the war department. It is for this reason an adverse effect upon legislation which will be asked to better the army. It is generally understood that the regular force will have to be largely increased, at least until the conquered islands are disposed of, and it is feared that legislation in this direction will be hampered by the controversy between the secretary of war and the general in command of the army.

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A \$750,000 Fire.

BRISTOL, England, September 1.—Fire here today gutted several warehouses and other buildings including the great Colston hall, where the trades union congress has been holding its sessions, and which contained a magnificent organ. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

## SHAFTER AT HOME AGAIN

He Is Now at Camp Wyckoff.

Will Not Discuss Army Questions.

The Red Cross Nurses Did Good Work at Santiago—No Famine.

NEW YORK, September 1.—General Shafter and his staff landed shortly before 1 o'clock, being taken off in the auxiliary gunboat Albatross and landed at the "floating dock," some distance away from the quarantine pier. General Young was at the pier at the time.

The coming ashore at the foot of the commander and his staff was unexpected. General Wheeler had the cavalry drawn up at the quarantine pier and the guns waiting to salute General Shafter. He was not aware that General Shafter was on shore until the latter and his staff had been driven to the detention hospital in carriages. General Wheeler was a little put out when he learned that General Shafter had landed. General Shafter was in good health when he came ashore.

On the City of Mexico besides the general and his staff, came one company of the First regular infantry. No report as to their condition has been made.

General Wheeler when informed that General Shafter was ashore ordered the salute of 15 guns fired. It was difficult to get near General Shafter at the detention camp, but the commander of the Santiago campaign sent word to the correspondents that he was glad to be an American soldier once more, but was sorry to learn that so many of his men had died and were still sick at Montauk. He said, however, that had the troops remained in Santiago, they would have fared much worse.

Surgeon Meyer, who came north on the Allegheny, had something to say today as to the condition of the transports. It was on that vessel that 14 men had died. Surgeon Meyer stated that when the Allegheny left Santiago there were but 12 sick men on board, but illness developed very quickly in the vessel and when a few days later the Allegheny was at the rate of three a day.

The Massachusetts men and the First Illinois men were landed from the Allegheny today and the 14 sick were sent to the hospital. The men from the City of Mexico were also taken ashore.

General Shafter is now, strictly speaking, by reason of rank, in command of Camp Wyckoff, but he will not assume the reins of control until his term in the detention camp is finished. In an interview this afternoon General Shafter said:

"I enjoyed the trip north on the Allegheny, but more so on account of the ship being a prize. From a casual examination I like Camp Wyckoff. It seems just such a place as I should have selected. I shall soon acquaint myself thoroughly with all the details of the camp."

"I knew nothing of the Miles-Alger controversy until I was shown a newspaper on my arrival here. I will not discuss it, now that I am unfamiliar with the phase of the case, nor will I enter the controversy at any time. Secretary Alger and General Miles can take care of themselves and so can I."

"The Red Cross and other nurses did good work at Santiago, but the front is hardly the place for women. There was never any real scarcity of food in Cuba, but there were no transportation facilities to get supplies to the front other than pack trains."

"The army and sick in hospitals down there fared as well as possible in such a climate."

The President's Movements.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—It is understood here that President McKinley will spend the day in New York tomorrow though he desires to avoid attracting attention his movements are not to be made public in advance. He will be accompanied by Secretary Alger at Camp Wyckoff Saturday morning and will then proceed to inspect the camp unofficially. Secretary Alger will return to Washington Sunday afternoon and possibly the President will do the same.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Surgeon General Sternberg today sent the following letter to a New York medical publishing house, which had made inquiries of him concerning the conduct of the war with reference to the medical department and especially about the subject of having an immediate investigation of his bureau. He says:

"I am ready at any moment for having a complete investigation with reference to my administration of the affairs of the medical department, but the war department is not disposed to make such an investigation as the result of sensational newspaper articles. There is at present an evident care to criticize without regard to truth or justice. I have no doubt there will be a congressional investigation into the conduct of the war; but I do not feel at liberty at present to insist upon an investigation for my own vindication because it is contrary to the general interests of the service."

"It would be wrong for me to give up

## WATER FOR ARID LANDS

National Irrigation Congress

Now In Session at Cheyenne.

Why Irrigation on the Large Scale Has Not Succeeded as an Investment.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., September 1.—After intermittent showers all night, which were badly needed, the sun rose clear and the atmosphere is bearing and cool, such as Cheyenne usually offers for the pleasure of visitors.

Delegates to the National Irrigation Congress continue to come in, but the bulk of them will arrive this afternoon and tonight. Indications all point to a very successful meeting. Cheyenne's pretty little opera house is tastefully decorated with the products of irrigation in Wyoming. Bundles of cut corn, sheaves of grain of all kinds, vegetable products of irrigation are profusely used in the decorations of the auditorium and stage. It was learned this morning that a bad washout on the Southern Pacific would delay the arrival of the California, New Mexico and other delegations from the southwest at least one and perhaps two days.

Nevertheless the congress was called to order by President J. M. Cary at the hour scheduled. An entertaining address of welcome was given by Governor Richards who briefly reviewed the agricultural history of the state and outlined the work which the congress might take up of special interest to Wyoming. He spoke of her natural resources, reviewed the mining situation, and the substitution of the stranger for the large stock man. One hundred of the former now took the place of one of the latter and the change was beneficial.

Irrigation on a small scale had always been successful, but large investments of capital, backed up by scientific skill and strong hope, had not yet succeeded in paying a dividend. The reason for this must be determined by these gatherings of irrigators, for all the waters of the smaller streams were already appropriated. Land was exceedingly plenty, and the water in the larger streams had as yet hardly been touched.

The problem was one involving not only the settlement of the arid west, but was one of great interest to the more densely populated country which must have an outlet for its surplus population.

Governor Richards' address exhibited a thorough knowledge of the agricultural problem of the west and heartily applauded.

Responses to the Governor's address were made by Messrs. Logan of Arizona, Prof. Churchill of Kansas, Allen and Dougherty of Nebraska, Dr. Young of Utah and Mr. Field of Colorado. These responses were all witty and entertaining and furthermore showed the earnestness of purpose which animated the delegates. Following the responses committees on permanent organization and credentials were appointed, one from each state represented. An encouraging feature of the congress was found in the presence of all the officers as follows:

President, J. M. Cary of Wyoming; Secretary, Frost of Minnesota, Assistant Secretary, McCutcheon and Reading Clerk, Maxson of Nebraska. A number of important papers will be read at the afternoon session. The congress took a recess until 5 o'clock.

MUST WAIT.

Surgeon General Sternberg In No Hurry.

Investigations Will Not be Rushed to Satisfy Yellow Journal Clamors.

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all the important official work which at present almost overwhelms me for the purpose of devoting myself to a presentation of the facts relating to my administration. It would make it necessary to take clerks away from their daily tasks in order to look up the documentary evidence on file in my office and in the meantime important matters would necessarily be neglected and the sick in all parts of the country would suffer. It would make it necessary to call upon the medical officers, who are now urgently needed for the care of the sick in our various camps and hospitals to come to Washington as witnesses, and all this to satisfy the clamor of irresponsible newspaper reporters. There has been no official campaign with reference to my administration of the medical department."

In regard to Montauk Point, I intend to send Lieutenant Colonel Chas. Smart, an experienced officer and the professor of hygiene in our army medical school, to make a thorough sanitary investigation. To go myself, much as I would like to do so, would be to neglect important official duties in connection with the supply of hospitals, the movement of my hospital trains, of hospital ships, etc.

ARTFUL SCHEME

An Effort to "Corner" the Government Bonds.

Bids Signed With Fictitious or Forged Names for Base Motives.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—A wide investigation of specious bids under the last call for subscriptions to government bonds has been completed by Solicitor O'Connell of the treasury department and today he submitted to Secretary Gage the mass of testimony on the transactions. Several thousand subscribers were examined. The facts developed show a systematic scheme operated by single parties to secure a large amount of the bonds.

The reports indicate that millions of dollars in bonds were acquired by irregular means, and that a number of New York bidders are involved in the cases. Many of the bids received from New York are shown to have been either signed by individuals who had no direct interest in them and subscribed their names simply at the request of, or in consideration of compensation by other parties, or the bids bore signatures that were forgeries.

Many of the bidders, it is stated, were hired to sign, and the system was carried so far, the report goes to show, that virtual agents were employed, who were paid as much per subscriber, the last named merely signing his name and giving the bid with his signature to the agent or directly to the party seeking control of a large amount of bids.

CUBAN OFFICERS

Give Their Allegiance to General Lawton.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 1.—General Lawton, commanding the department of Santiago, received word today that the Cuban leaders, Cabreco, Lucret and Pedro Perez, have been ordered by General Gomez to place themselves under Lawton's command. General Lawton is gratified to have charge of the Cubans under these officers and believes that the arrangement will expedite the disbanding of the Cuban forces.

He has decided to employ Cuban officers in important civil positions in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

General Castillo will get a place and act as General Lawton's adviser in making other appointments. Today General Lawton went to Guantanamo to investigate the action of a Cuban colonel in demanding the right to move his troops into the city several days ago.

General Lawton says the colonel's conduct is not authorized by the Cuban insurgent government and is likely to get him into trouble.

General Wood, military governor of Santiago, today opened three supply stores for the relief of Cubans in the district.

AN OLD FIRM ATTACHED.

The Francis Valentine Printing Company Goes Under.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.—The Francis Valentine Company, the largest theatrical printing house on the Pacific coast, has been attached by the Donohue-Kelly bank for \$15,000. There are other creditors, but the amounts owed them are comparatively small. This firm has been particularly unfortunate, having been burned out three times within a few years, and also suffering a very heavy loss through the dishonesty of a former secretary. It is understood that the creditors will deal leniently with the embarrassed firm. No receiver has been appointed.

War Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures of the government for August show that the receipts from all sources aggregated \$41,732,707, an increase of

## SAFETY IN REPUBLICANISM

In these transitional times, when old ideas are growing dim before the new ones have become clear, it is of especial importance that each party should make as definite as possible its claims for popular support. It can hardly be claimed that the platforms on either side have been of much service in clarifying the situation, and it will be doubly necessary that campaign literature should be general and thoughtful.

The Republican party has abundant claims for popular support, both by virtue of its principles and of its character as an organization. In the first place, its platform is based on the stability and soundness in politics and business. Democratic excesses have led not so much to the establishment of Democratic principles as to the disturbance of conditions based on Republican principles. The tariff policy of the country, for instance, is fixed in protective ways. Democracy has always opposed protection, but when in power, instead of establishing free trade, to which business conditions might possibly adjust themselves, it has set up a protection tariff, based on no consistent principle, which produces confusion and disaster.

The same thing would probably follow in regard to free silver. The country could adapt itself after the first crash, to a single silver standard and do business in some fashion on it, as Mexico and China do, but instead of establishing free silver it is much more probable that a Democratic Congress would take with the coinage as it did with the tariff, producing confusion, lack of confidence, and contraction of credits without any of the advantages, if there be such, of an unconditional drop to the silver standard.

If the single tax candidate should be elected governor and his followers secure a majority in the legislature, single tax would not become the law of the state. It would be defeated at the polls if a constitutional amendment calling for it should be submitted. But even if no amendment were submitted, the fact that it would be agitated, with a possibility of submission, would be a disturbing element which would interfere with the credit of the state and its prosperity at home.

Whenever a state government gets into the hands of a party or official of known erratic or revolutionary principles, its prosperity is seriously affected, as was seen in the case of Kansas under Leary and Colorado under Wolfe. The same element which put these men in power is in control of the fusion organization here. The Democratic candidate, while personally a man of more character and ability than either of these men, is a part of the same historic movement—a movement whose best friends acknowledge it belongs to the future and not to the present, and which experience shows to be inconsistent with the preservation of stable business conditions under the present social system.

This is only one of the many reasons which will make Republican success important this year.

The freedom with which the Republican newspapers of the state have criticized the length and verbosity of the Republican platform is encouraging both as illustrating a lack of hide-bound servility on the part of the papers, and as indicating that the mistake will not be repeated. It is a serious error to allow good nature or the fear of making enemies to prevent the right expression from the platform of everything but the principles which constitute the reason for the party's existence and the basis on which it asks for popular support. Committees representing particular interests who appear before the platform committees of both parties and frequently succeed in getting their planks inserted in both platforms, might much better bring their proposals before the legislature, where they can receive more consideration. And eminently respectable gentlemen, who hand in planks expressing the attitude of the party currently, but verily submit to having their "copy" edited by some one who knows how to use words.

The Examiner derives a sweet pleasure from adding together the Democratic and Populist vote of four years ago and comparing the total with the Republican vote of 1894. The dear old doc doesn't know that half if not more than half of the Populist vote will be divided between Shanahan and Harriman, and that many Democrats will refuse to vote for Maguire. However, we would not for the world prevent the Examiner from pursuing its delightful pastime. Let it keep on figuring!

It is enough almost to convulse one with laughter of the sardonic kind to see James Gallagher Maguire charge that the Republican ticket had been fixed up several days before the convention. If ever a nomination was the result of a program Maguire's was. It was the result, too, of the most scandalous political trade ever perpetrated. We knew that James Gallagher Maguire would put his foot in it every time he opened his mouth. Don't gag him, please.

The steamer Heliopolis has returned to Tromsø after having gone to within 600 miles of the pole and finding no trace of Andree. The year within which Andree promised either to return or send out news is considerably passed, and it seems that the intrepid explorer must be given up as dead. This conviction will be reached with regret by all who admire courage and perseverance.

Spain is worrying for fear the United States will insist on possession of the island of Luzon, and equal commercial privileges with Spain in the other islands of the Philippine group. Spain had better do her worrying on a more substantial basis than we will take all the Philippines and all the commercial privileges for ourselves, for instance.

## A REPUBLICAN YEAR.

"Get into the hand wagon; this is a Republican year, anyway" is an argument that is likely to be extensively used during this campaign, and in spite of the derision which it has begun to arouse in the opposition press, there is something in the argument. If there are legitimate reasons why this should be a Republican year, they are reasons why each one should help to make it so. The "hand wagon" in the middle of a Republican platform term is generally a Democratic year, owing to the fact that the new policies have not yet had time to have their effect. If this year is an exception to the rule it is because the Republican administration enjoys the exceptional confidence of the people.

An administration whose course is endorsed in the platform of its opponents, and to which the settlement of the most difficult political problems is referred with confidence by these same opponents, against which no opposition newspaper or public man dares to say a word, for fear of the wrath even of the opposition party, certainly possesses the confidence of the people to an unprecedented degree. If it is entitled to confidence it is entitled to support, and will receive it.

It is natural and therefore legitimate that the popularity of the national party should be reflected in strength for local candidates. No unfit local candidate is entitled to the support of the voters of his party, but most candidates on all tickets are fairly fit, and few are eminently so. The average candidate therefore shares the strength or weakness of his party. In a rare time, when the party in power is so strong as to be hardly faced by even a pretentious opposition, if it is entitled to the support of the people, it will be shared in some degree by every candidate. In a government by parties rather than individuals this is natural and right, and the "hand wagon" argument, properly understood, is really one of the soundest of the campaign.

Our soldiers had no poor a chance, apparently, at the Republican state convention as they had at the Republican convention in Boston. The turning down of Nixon by the state convention will not be particularly pleasing to Grand Army men.—The Examiner.

The evening paper should get things right once in a while. Nixon may be a Union veteran, but we are not sure that he is. We are sure, though, that Reeves, his successful opponent, is an old soldier. He was a member of the Sixth Ohio cavalry, fought on many fields and left an arm at Cold Harbor. In view of this there is not likely to be much weeping and wailing on the part of the Grand Army over the "turning down" as the Examiner puts it, of Mr. Nixon. The latter is no doubt an excellent gentleman, but Reeves was more fortunate. The San Bernardino man will make an excellent State Treasurer.

With the thermometer at 33 degrees, the city of Chicago recently suspended all possible work for several hours. Twenty-four persons were prostrated by the heat, and life was almost unendurable. We are inclined to complain of the heat sometimes here in Fresno, but we really ought to congratulate ourselves. A day is delightfully balmy here at 83, is warm at 100, and does not begin to tax endurance until it passes 110. Humidity is worse than heat, and we are freed from that affliction.

List what the bosslet that runs the fusion paper in Visalia has to say about the Republican convention: Boss Burns, Boss De Young, Boss Rex and Boss Kelly had complete and unquestioned control of the Republican state convention. Behind and above them, all directing affairs was your Uncle Cols.

The Examiner has given the cue and all the little fellows in the country will poll-parrot the foregoing from now on until election day. It will have just as much effect, too, as the twaddle of a parrot.

Don't be beguiled by the extravagant promises contained in the Democratic country platform. Recall the history of that party in this country and then seriously ask yourself whether it would be safe to again entrust the management of the country's affairs to their hands. You will come to the conclusion that it would not be and will vote the Republican ticket.

The report that Cator has expressed the intention to vote for the Republican ticket is of course false. But even if he were to do so the Republicans would be no more to blame for it than the Democrats are to be blamed for the fact that worse men than Cator will support their ticket.

Let all good Republicans turn out and take part in the ratification of the state ticket tonight. It being Saturday many Republicans from the colonies and neighboring towns should be able to participate. Let us whoop 'er up in good style.

We recommend that our Democratic contemporaries read the railroad plank of the Republican platform and then cease repeating the absurd falsehood that the convention was dominated by the Southern Pacific.

## SPANISH IN THE SCHOOLS

In Chicago, in Atlanta, and probably in other places of which we have not heard, it is proposed to add the study of the Spanish language to the course of study of the public schools. The enthusiasm growing out of our new interest in Spanish-speaking territory is likely to spread the same movement elsewhere, and many a school system not yet able to handle German and French adequately will make an abortive attempt at Spanish, the failure of which will only retard the progress of rational language study.

We have no objections to Spanish; it is a fine, sonorous language, very easy to learn and well worth knowing for many purposes. Its commercial value is sure to increase greatly in the next few years, and in the new commercial education which an enlarged foreign commerce will make necessary, an education which will train business leaders instead of business servants, Spanish must be an important part.

But the schools in which this new commercial education is acquired will always be special schools, no more intended for all the people than are schools of dentistry or engineering. In the public schools, if Spanish is taught at all, it must be for the same reasons that French and German are now taught, and generally at the expense of one or both of these languages. These reasons are not commercial, but educational. Even German does not hold its present place by virtue of its commercial importance. In France it is only second to English and in Italy to French, though there are no commercial reasons in either of these countries for studying German at all.

A knowledge of at least one foreign language is now a necessary part of the mental equipment of every educated man, and some acquaintance with ten or a dozen of them is no longer rare or phenomenal. In educational importance Spanish stands at least fourth on the list of modern languages. In structure it is loose, having neither the systematic exactness of German nor the clearness of French, and it is therefore less valuable than either of them in the all-important feature of training in English. In literature it contains one immortal work, Cervantes' Don Quixote, and the two immortal novels of Calderon and Lope de Vega, whose voluminous works, however, are now scarcely read except by professional students of literature. We remember taking a volume of Lope de Vega from a library in which copies of Moliere and Lesage were being constantly worn out, and finding the Spanish book, a subscription edition over a hundred years old, still in its original paper covers, with leaves uncut.

In science, every important contribution to knowledge is published at once in English, French, German or Italian, and every scientist is expected to know these languages, but if anything good ever comes out of Spain it is published in French. The four languages named are the windows to the world's thought, the best expression of its highest aspirations. It is because a training in these languages is in the interest of a broader and less provincial contact with the life of the world that they are a part of general education. One at least of them ought to be a part of every high school, if not every grammar school course. But Spanish, except as an additional feature of the equipment of a student already a good linguist, has no importance beyond its commercial value, and this it has only for the few who will be provided for in schools where they also get other special knowledge for their special vocation.

In England general elections are held whenever there are general issues, in America the elections come at fixed times, which may or may not coincide with a crisis in the determination of issues. President McKinley, for instance, became a presidential possibility on the tariff question, was elected on the silver issue, and is making his record on the war problem.

If this did not happen to be election year nobody would care. There are no real or fancied evils waiting for an election to right them, no impatient public, calling as in the last year of Cleveland's administration, "How long, O Lord, how long!" in fact, everybody is best satisfied to leave things as they are. Then why not leave things as they are? Elect the Republican ticket, and continue the present policies and responsibilities, and where there is a chance spot of Democratic rule, make that Republican too, that it may be unanimous.

Recently the Republican expressed the opinion that if Great Britain would adopt a firm policy in China the Russians would abandon their offensive attitude toward British interests. A few days ago patience ceased to be a virtue with the British government and the fleet made a demonstration off Wei Hai Wei. Following this evidence of Great Britain's intention to stand no further "noise," Russia withdrew her representative from Peking. Mr. Pavlov, who had been most active in opposing British designs and who had left no step untried that would lessen the influence of the Chinese capital. This makes it plain that the Bear is not ready to try conclusions with the Lion, and would seem to indicate that the alliance between Russia and France is not so close as to make it possible for the former to depend upon the whole-hearted support of her ally in dangerous adventures. The fact is that France has interests of her own to conserve in China and is reaching out for more, and too strong opposition to British interests might defeat her plans.

The unsightly ruins of the Baron buildings, recently destroyed by fire, are still standing and there are no indications of any intention to remove them. The ruins are an eye-sore as well as unsafe, and some steps should be taken to ensure their removal.

Some of the articles dealing with the alleged ill treatment of our soldiers are headed "Where Lies the Blame?" They might have been more appropriately headed "Where's the Blamed Lie?"

## A MOMENTOUS PROPOSAL.

The dream of universal peace is the oldest, dearest, vainest vision in the world. From the beginning war has been the chief occupation and peace the chief aspiration of mankind. That aspiration seems now nearer to realization than ever before. Everybody can dream of peace and anybody can preach it, but not more than two men in the world could effectively propose its actual establishment. One of these two, the czar of Russia, has just called an international peace conference, and the other, the Emperor of Germany, is understood to have been planning the same thing, intending, with characteristic love for the spectacular, to issue his proclamation from Jerusalem on the occasion of his pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prince of Peace.

The father of the young czar ranked by universal diplomatic consent as the preserver of the peace of Europe. Holding as he did in absolute and irresponsible control the largest army in the world, with the grim determination to turn it against the first nation which should break the bonds of peace, a general war was impossible until he died. The accession of his son produced a feeling of uneasiness which has only gradually become less as it became evident that the new czar had no desire for war for his own sake.

Peace has been preserved largely by two considerations, neither of which is the nature of things can be permanent. One is the preservation of the balance of military force so that no great power can attack any other with certainty of success. This could only last until armaments had reached the point beyond which some one nation could not go. That point was reached some years ago by Russia and France, the latter having no more men and the former no more money to spare. Then the Franco-Russian alliance pushed the limit a little further by France furnishing, indirectly, the money and Russia the men for an increase in their combined forces. The new limit is now nearly reached in these countries and has been passed in Italy. The burden of five million soldiers has become intolerable and there has been constant danger of war simply as an escape from the burdens of peace.

The other guarantee of peace has been dynastic friendships. Nearly all the royal families of Europe are closely related and there are certain royal traditions which ministers are bound to respect up to a certain point. The Kaiser is said, for instance, to have promised his grandfather, when a boy, never to make war against his dear friend, the czar, and the two young men are also personally intimate. Queen Victoria is also in the way of a war with Russia, as she will not sign a declaration of war against the husband of her favorite granddaughter. But this preservative of peace, like the other, is only temporary.

It is well recognized that some end must be made, and made soon, to the present condition of intolerable "armed truce." Besides war there is no remedy but disarmament, and that could only be considered seriously when proposed by the war lords of Germany or Russia. That it is now proposed by one of them with the apparent concurrence of the other is a fact of surpassing importance.

The difficulties in the way are enormous, and no one but a purblind optimist can fail to see that success is only a possibility. The great powers are at this moment in a state of acute tension in regard to the partition of China, which seems bound to become still more strained. Nothing can be done peaceably except by unanimous consent and that is hard to obtain and impossible to enforce. Human nature is still selfish and selfish, and can not be reformed by treaties and conventions.

Probably the most that can be hoped for is an agreement as to the size of the standing armies of Europe, beyond which no nation shall go. For the preservation of internal peace, and for protection against the aggression of any but the six great powers, much smaller armies will suffice. Between the great powers relative equality is as good as absolute strength, and if this can be arranged, the greatest obstacle to the industrial development of Europe will be removed.

The entire world will wish the young czar God speed, and if he succeeds, and history shall record that the Spanish-American war was the last clash of arms between civilized nations, he will have built for himself a monument such as no other ruler on earth has ever had.

The burden of proof is always on those attacking the party in power, to show that it has been unfaithful to its trust, unless this can be done it should be continued in power. The Democratic party does not even attack the Republican national administration, but, on the contrary, commends it. It therefore needs no defense and is entitled to support in the election of a Congress in harmony with the administration. The state administration, so far as controlled by the governor, is Democratic, and the Republicans cheerfully undertake the burden of showing that it is not worthy of trust nor likely to be much improved by the election of a new candidate. The administrative officers of the county are mostly Republicans. Their conduct of the county affairs has not been successfully attacked and can be proved to be superior to anything ever known under Democratic rule. The Board of Supervisors is not Republican.

It is stated by a San Francisco exchange that Mrs. Botkin's sisters will stand by her till the end. As Mrs. Botkin has six or seven sisters there is some danger that there may not be enough standing room.

The Populists of Shasta county refused to combine with the Democrats and declared themselves in favor of the ticket headed by Shanahan. Attempts at fusion have fallen through in a number of counties and in this where fusion was perpetrated but little enthusiasm is being displayed for the plumed ticket. Nobody in this county

believes that the Democrats will support all of the nominees of the fusion Populists or that the latter will support all of the nominees of the Democrats. There will be trading in votes just as there was trading in principles.

The Republicans of Nevada have rejected the fusion proposals of the Populists. That was right. The Republicans can paddle their own canoe at all times and do it in especially good condition to day. Of course if Populists, Democrats, and others should see the error of their ways and want to vote the Republican ticket they will be welcomed, but Republicans will not become parties to any trading in principles. In the first place it is wrong; in the second it benefits, when there are any, are merely temporary.

General Funder is more unfortunate in love even than he was in war, judging from a dispatch from Mexico. He "skiddled" as soon as the American soldiers landed in Cuba, but since then his sprightly powers must have suffered a decrease, for he was overtaken by an irate husband and punctured in the neck. One doesn't expect much from a Spaniard in war, but he ought to make a better showing in love.

Dr. Baird, the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Schools, is said to be something of a dentist as well as one of the best teachers in the county. So much the better. He may find a little occupation drawing the fangs from political slanders.

## POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS

Visalia Delta: Be alert! Be up and doing, with a heart for any fate. Grasp each voter's hand and tell him that you are a candidate.

San Jose Mercury: The Los Angeles Express is authority for the statement that the Socialist Labor Party has decided to have Joe Harriman, their candidate for Governor, deliver a speech at San Jose, every hour in the field. The labor leader challenges the single-taxer to joint debate, but Maguire is too foxy to accept the challenge.

Los Angeles Times: The Fresno Republican notes that C. Goodrum, Republican nominee for Congress in the Seventh District, looks just as Thomas B. Reed of Maine did twenty years ago. That was about the time Reed began to be elected to Congress and he has been elected every two years since that time. Evidently Mr. Goodrum looks like a winner.

Pomona Progress: The Democratic state convention nominated James G. Maguire for Governor by acclamation, and H. A. McCraney for Clerk of the Supreme Court by acclamation. Mr. McCraney has held a deputyship of a Republican state official up to two or three months ago, and stole into the other camp as a "Silver Republican."

San Francisco Post: The tendency of the Democracy to sustain itself under the most trying circumstances, and to forget all personal animosities in the face of the enemy, is explainable only on the theory that it is an effect of the party's long and honorable history, which has been its strength and its glory.

San Francisco Call: There is no room for doubt that the impression upon the party and the convention made by Mr. Maguire's personality and qualities will be transferred to the people of the State by his presence in the canvass, and will there, as in the convention, command the favor and support of a majority.

San Bernardino Times-Index: Maguire was a Republican office holder in 1876, a Democrat in 1883, deserted Democracy for Henry Georgeism in 1885, as a Democrat again he worked against the People's Party in 1891, voted against the income tax in 1895, voted for it in 1896, stood for Bryan and free silver in 1896, joined the Croker gold bug club in 1897, accepted the People's Party nomination for Governor in 1898, and is also nominated by the Democrats. His motto is: "Anything to Win."

## MILITARY COMMISSIONERS.

Instructions for the Government of Cuba and Porto Rico. WASHINGTON, August 25. The instructions to the Cuban and Porto Rican military commissions were drawn up and approved by the President before he left Washington and are now ready to be delivered to the President of each before he leaves. The instructions will not be made public but their general terms are known to be the same as the instructions sent to General Shafter regarding the government of Santiago and General Merritt regarding the Philippines. This will mean that the military commission will take control of Cuba and Porto Rico the same as the military governor controls that portion of Cuba surrendered to the United States after the Santiago campaign. The many details relating to the evacuation of the islands are left to the commission who will report any difficult or disputed points to Washington.

There has been no doubt that the United States would take control of Porto Rico, but the instructions to the Cuban military commission settle any question regarding that island and mean that for the present at least the United States will assume the government and control of the remainder of the island as has been the case in Santiago.

## SALVATIONISTS PLEASED.

General Booth Sends a Telegram to the Czar.

LONDON, August 25.—General William Booth of the Salvation Army sent the following telegram to Emperor Nicholas this afternoon: "May I please your Majesty. I have received with profound thankfulness to God the news of your Imperial Majesty's wise, beneficent and Christian-like proposal of universal peace. I cannot refrain from assuring you of the admiration of the multitudes of Salvationists in all parts of the world, whose prayers will ascend to God Almighty for your Majesty and for the triumphs of those principles of peace and righteousness, after which they are ever striving and which are moving you to seek the true welfare of all nations. "This great act of God's will must forever add to the honor of your Majesty's name, reign and country."

## THE PRICE OF BLOOD.

An Interesting Souvenir of the Late War.

FREMONT, Ohio, August 25.—John Meek of this county, father of George B. Meek, who was killed on the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, May 11th, has received a letter and a check for \$100. The letter goes on to show that young Meek was the first American born sailor killed in the Cuban war. The letter received by Mr. Meek reads as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. "John Meek, Esq., Dear Sir:—Some months ago a Cuban gentleman who signs himself Cambrils, from the City of Mexico, sent General Thomas Estrada Palma, of New York, an order for \$100 to be given to the wife, children or parents of the first American born sailor who should die in the war to free Cuba. I have just been informed that your son, George B. Meek, freeman of the first class, on board the torpedo boat Winslow, was the first hero to shed his blood for our unfortunate people. I beg to enclose you the check entrusted to my care, being a proof of the gratitude of the Cubans for their friends and allies, the Americans. Please acknowledge the receipt of the same in duplicate.

"Yours very respectfully, "GONZALO DE QUESADA, "Charge des Affaires of the Republic of Cuba."

The check is dated May 17th and is drawn on the bank of America to the order of Thomas Estrada Palma and is signed Matheo, Coppell and Company. Meek has not yet had the check cashed and has already been offered much more than its face value by parties who want it as a souvenir of the war.

## Y. M. I. Convention.

SAN JOSE, August 25.—The 14th annual session Grand Council Y. M. I. convened here today. The jurisdiction embraces California, Nevada and Arizona. There are 35 accredited delegates besides the officers, making a total attendance of about 115. The morning session was devoted to high mass at St. Joseph's church, where Rev. Father McNulty of Oakland delivered an eloquent sermon. Local committees have made great preparations for the entertainment of the visitors. This evening there will be a ball at Hotel Vendome. Tomorrow there will be a reception by the local councils and Wednesday evening a banquet. The council is expected to adjourn Thursday. Archbishop Reardon is expected during the grand council. Five delegates to the supreme council at St. Louis in October are to be selected.

## A Lunatic Destroys Himself.

STOCKTON, August 25.—Louis Sander, aged 35 years, who was committed to the state insane asylum from Sacramento in February, 1894, hung himself late this afternoon in a shade tree at the asylum. He had been employed as a trusty and worked in the laundry today. He was last seen shortly after 5 o'clock and half an hour later was found hanging dead. He used a wire for the purpose. Sander was a hot proprietor in Sacramento and shot a man there, after which he was sent to the asylum.

## WHEAT OPTIONS.

## A Good Day for Speculators on Small Margins.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Wheat, experienced a sharp start because of the disappointingly small receipts in the northwest and higher quotations from Liverpool, although the latter were not unexpected in view of the advance on this side Saturday. The visible supply statement was 77,000 bushels increase for the week, but a decrease in the expected, the bullwhores of the market received a partial extinguisher. People who needed September wheat and had found considerable difficulty in buying were now enabled to have their wants supplied without shouting for the wheat, sellers being compelled to take care at the shouting. The estimate that the carloads of wheat at Chicago for tomorrow's inspection would number 400 was another blow to the bulls in the market. That in addition to the disappointment about the visible supply caused September to drop for a time. December was relatively firmer and did not decline more than half a cent, while September was losing 1c. December was much more largely dealt in than September and has most prominently become the active trading grade. Both sides were inclined to buy when wanted and hard to sell when wheat was considered desirable. September left off 3/16c higher and December gained 1/16c. A good business was done in corn and the market was strong. The tone of contention was the condition of the growing crop and whether or not there was a wide difference of opinion. The close was unchanged to 1/2c up. There was little done in oats and the close was unchanged on the day. Moderate buying by English houses held provisions firm. Lard and ribs for the week were steady, though pork and shoulders have been sold and the trade was no longer under the influence of operations by people who had no use for provisions on delivery today. Pork and lard are unchanged and ribs rose 1/16c to 1/2c.

## FOOTING THE BILLS.

## States Claiming a Reimbursement of War Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Already several of the states have filed with the Secretary of the Treasury claims for reimbursement of expenditures growing out of the war. Auditor Brown, of the treasury department, speaking of these claims, said: "There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of some claimants. Creditors cannot present their accounts direct to the war department. The law provides that all accounts must be paid by the states and the general government will reimburse the states. "The principal difficulty likely to be occasioned in the settlement of the claims arises from the failure in some cases to properly receipt the bills and have them approved by the governor. When the accounts are presented in proper shape, this office will pass upon them promptly."

## BORN.

MOORE—In Fresno, August 24, 1898, to the wife of Arthur Moore, a son.

REICHSTEIN—In this city, August 26, 1898, to the wife of J. W. Reichstein, a son.

McCARRE—August 27, 1898, to the wife of K. B. McCabe, of Scandinavian colony, a boy.

## DIED.

HENDRICKS—In this city, August 27, 1898, Alice Hendricks, a native of Indiana, aged 18 years.

The funeral took place yesterday.

## BASEBALL SCRIBES SCORED

Falselyhoods About Fresno Players and Spectators Related.

Editor Republican:—Some of the glaring untruths that have come from the pens of a few of San Francisco's baseball scribes about the Fresno baseball people and the patrons of the game generally have caused considerable indignation, and I fancy that nine out of every ten readers of the Fresno paper is no longer represented in the league, such as it is.

But it is nevertheless unjust that such articles should appear in as widely read sporting paper as the Sporting Life of Philadelphia, whose San Francisco correspondent sends the following:

"Fresno is said to be the toughest ball town in the country. If a game pulls off without bloodshed there is little interest taken in the contest. As a result of this the team has been dropped from the league, and Watsonville substituted. There has not been a game here in the two seasons that Fresno was in the league where there was any serious trouble on any one side and no real excitement. It is a great injustice to the club and the patrons of the game.

Unfortunately for Fresno the train service has been such that visiting teams could not leave town until midnight or later on Sundays and the time between the part of the game and the team's leaving has in many cases been filled in by drinking and rowdiness by some of the visiting players and has sometimes ended in saloon fights that the Fresno club was in no way connected with or responsible for. But the Fresno players have been repeatedly called for and understood treatment at the hands of San Francisco's baseball writers for the short-comings of a lot of toughs from that city who neither play good ball nor conduct themselves in a gentlemanly way.

The last paragraph of the paragraph quoted is entirely in error. Round trip tickets have invariably been furnished visiting teams, their hotel expenses paid and a stipulated sum paid them whether the attendance was good or bad.

Fresno was dragged into the league even before she had organized a club, so eager were the organizers of the league to have Fresno represented. But for her pains she got ignominiously "fired" out. It is to be hoped that Fresno will remain out of the state league hereafter until they are conducted by gentlemen in a sportsmanlike manner and clubs from the interior can receive fair play.

## The White House Deserted.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The White House was deserted today. The absence of the President kept away the promised throngs of visitors who have marked the daily routine of the President's life in the past few weeks and even the number of sight-seers who go through the public portions of the mansion was less than usual. The going away of the President has put a pause on the activity of Washington and coincident with the President's departure some of the members of the cabinet, headed by Secretary Day, who is now at his home in Ohio, have taken leave of absence for a short while. Secretary Wilson, who left Saturday night for his home, has been telegraphed of the home coming of the President and most of the other administration officials will return about the time he does.

## Starvation in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 25.—Owing to the early start of the harvest in several districts of Russia and in the provinces of Samaria, Saratov, Ribir, Viatka and Perm, where crops are almost worthless and even the landed gentry are beginning to ask for government aid, the government is adopting measures to relieve the sufferers. The distress, however, is becoming more acute every day. The peasants are denuding their cottages of thatches in order to feed their stock. In spite of all that can be done, cattle and horses are dying in great numbers. The government officials are now busy in getting relief measures into effect.

## Spanish Extravagance.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the following cablegram from General Shafter under date of Santiago:

"Time is being transferred all business relations to Cuba over to Major General Lawton. There has been collected with the exception of a small amount in July \$102,000. Salaries of officials, including direct cleaning, city officials, police, etc., have been paid by date, leaving over \$100,000 in the treasury. The expenses of the customs have been cut from \$40,000 per annum to \$25,000 and that in time can be materially reduced. These collections are all made under the minimum tariff, including a large reduction in tonnage. The economy and efficiency which has characterized the business of the customs house has been largely about in a great measure under the supervision and management of Mr. Donaldson."



## THE PHILIPPINES.

## General Merritt Said to Favor Their Retention.

MANILA, P. I., August 25.—Major General Merritt, commander of the Philippines, in conversation, has avoided a declaration of policy and save the impression that he is undecided about the possibility of returning to reclaim the Philippines, although personally he seemed to favor that policy. General Aguinaldo has court-martialed the offenders in the Cavite affair and they have been sentenced to death, but it is reported that they were afterwards reprieved at the request of General Anderson. The insurgents wish to send a delegate to Paris, even if he is not admitted to the conference. The Spaniards are said to be defrauding the Americans in the matter of insurance of railroads to prisoners.

## Victims of War.

DETROIT, August 25.—A special to the News from Mackinac City says: In a severe storm yesterday near Poverty Island the steamer Superior parted with her consort, the schooner Sandusky. The Sandusky arrived here today and reports that the last that was seen of her was that she was carrying signals of distress. The Superior is owned by A. M. Bradley of Cleveland, is a wooden boat of the older class, having been built in 1873. She registers 95 tons. With the Sandusky the steamer was bound from Escanaba to Toledo. She has an ore and carries a crew of fourteen men.

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## Victims of War.



## ROUSING REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION

## First Gun of the State Campaign.

## ENTHUSIASM PREVAILS

## Stirring Speeches by Dr. Rowell and Frank Short.

## T. J. KIRK EXPRESSES THANKS

## The Republican Administration One of the Greatest in History—Democrats Appropriate Populistic Thunder—Gage and the Railroad Issue—Scandals of the Budd Administration—Cleveland Bonds Versus the Popular War Loan.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Republicans of this city and county—a number were in from neighboring towns—had a grand rally last night in ratification of the Republican state ticket. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, the demonstration being attended with strains of music, the firing of bombs and rousing speeches. During the evening the Red Star band was driven through the streets and played stirring music. The Raisin City band gave a concert at the Grand Central corner and then preceded the speakers and a large crowd to the platform in the park, where the meeting was held. Already nearly all the available seats had been taken and when the speaking began people were standing several rows deep beyond the benches.

It is conservatively estimated that 2000 people gathered in the park when Justice H. Z. Austin called the meeting to order. The platform had been appropriately decorated with bunting of the national colors and a profusion of small flags. On either side of the national shield were pictures of the great-est of American presidents—George Washington, the first, and William McKinley, the illustrious war executive. Counterparts of Andrew D. Dewey, the popular hero, and Admiral Sampson, also adorned the platform.

## THE PARK MEETING.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Justice H. Z. Austin called the meeting to order, remarking that it gave him great pleasure to have such an honor. He then read the list of vice-presidents, already published in the Republican, and asked the gentlemen to step forward and take seats on the platform.

After a selection by the band, Judge Austin, without attempting a speech, introduced J. V. Ashbrook as the chairman of the meeting.

Chairman Ashbrook began by stating that he regarded it as a peculiar honor to be called upon to preside at this meeting because, first, it was the inaugural gathering of the Republicans of this state this year, and secondly it was the beginning of a new era. The question of slavery, of reconstruction, of the tariff and finance had all been settled by the Republican party. At every great crisis a Republican president conducted the country safely through the difficulty, and today the party was now standing on more solidly united. From the rock-ribbed shores of Maine to the coral reefs of Florida and across the plains to the Pacific slopes the party was one and united.

The chairman then introduced Dr. Chester Rowell as one of the speakers of the evening. Dr. Rowell stepped to the platform amid applause and spoke for about twenty minutes.

## DR. ROWELL'S SPEECH.

Dr. Rowell said in part: "We have met here tonight to ratify the nominees of the Republican party and it affords us great pleasure to do so, first, because the ticket is a good one; secondly, because there is little dissension in the ranks of the party and lastly because the signs of the times point to an overwhelming victory at the polls next fall. There are times when all party feelings should be buried and when sentiments of patriotism alone should prevail, and this is one of those occasions."

## NEW ISSUES HAVE ARISEN.

The past issues have been practically settled, and need not be discussed here. The once great Democratic party seems to have been compelled again to bury their issues and are now trying to make one more desperate attempt to unite, not on any universal or broad principle upon which all might stand, but on one single issue—the free silver question. The party are now united with the Populists, with whom they have no affinity. The Democratic party was founded upon the principle of the least possible interference with the liberty of the individual, while the essence of Populism is socialism.

## THE DEFUNCT SILVER QUESTION.

The speaker then referred to the silver question, which he declared was merely a subterfuge to gain votes and not put forward for considerations of principle.

Before the last presidential election the Republican party proposed to use their best efforts to bring about a settlement between gold and silver by international agreement and a commission has been appointed to bring about international bimetalism and has rendered its final accomplishment possible. There is more silver in circulation in this country now than there was in any other country and a twentieth of all the gold in the world is stored in the single city of New York.

## THE WAR ISSUES.

Passing from the silver question Dr. Rowell devoted some attention to the new issues which are now arising. The country must settle these issues at the proper time. They must be honestly and intelligently considered. The maxims of our forefathers might not be applicable to this new era upon which we are now entering. At times of great crisis the party which has been successfully coping with those questions should be continued in power. In any event, such issues should not be entrusted to a party which has always gone backwaters; negative party should not be given power at this time. The speaker called to the party of the Democratic party in Indiana the stand taken by Senator White and Congressman Maguire against Ha-

## BUD'S RANK ADMINISTRATION.

From national issues the speaker passed to a consideration of state matters. He remarked that bluff and bluster would not do; that the people would not be deceived. The idle talk about a Governor having saved the state millions of dollars would fool no one. The people of the state of California would judge the administration by its deeds. They would elect a Governor who would not make the institutions of the state a prey for political spoils. Under Budd rule every public institution, every asylum was reeking with scandals. Of educational institutions, which were too sacred to be defiled with politics, Budd had made political asylums.

The party which had given the country a national administration of which all the citizens were proud would also give the state a good government and likewise the country. In fact, the county was the unit on which the state was built, and the nation. The Republican party had given this county an honest and economical government and would continue to do so.

In conclusion, the doctor stated that he had nothing to say for himself nor for the individuals members of the county ticket, but spoke of the subject in a broad way.

## KIRK EXPRESSES THANKS.

T. J. Kirk was then introduced as the next State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was greeted with a storm of applause by his fellow townsmen, who felt honored by the honor conferred upon him. Mr. Kirk said: "Neighbors, friends and fellow citizens, I do not apprehend that you either expect or desire me to make to you a political speech. If I were to undertake to do such a thing I would be sure to fail. I am here to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me. I want to embrace this opportunity, however, to express my thanks to the people of this city and county who took the initiative in pressing my claims for recognition. I realize that my own efforts would have been unavailing except for the support which went up from Fresno county, your good will toward me and the work of the delegates who labored so faithfully to obtain for me a place on the state ticket, and had not the foresight of delegates voted for me as one man, you might say, I would never have secured it. I did not have the opportunity to thank them at the convention and I desire now to express my appreciation and gratitude to all those who assisted me."

## FRANK SHORT'S SPEECH.

The loud entertained the assemblage with another selection, after which Chairman Ashbrook introduced Frank R. Short. Mr. Short began by remarking that he was not in a condition to make a political speech on account of working long into the night in the interest of his fellow townsmen and friend, T. J. Kirk, who is the first Fresno man to have obtained a place on the state ticket and all of Republican party. If the Democrats had nominated a man from this city no barred wire fence could prevent the speaker from voting for him, and he was certain that party lines would be set aside in the case of Mr. Kirk, who will get the votes of all the men and all of Republican party. Mr. Short remarked that if he were to make a political speech he would not know where to begin. If anybody is dissatisfied with the Republican party—with the humane policy, the calm fortitude and the manly courage of the state of this year, and secondly it was the beginning of a new era. The question of slavery, of reconstruction, of the tariff and finance had all been settled by the Republican party. At every great crisis a Republican president conducted the country safely through the difficulty, and today the party was now standing on more solidly united. From the rock-ribbed shores of Maine to the coral reefs of Florida and across the plains to the Pacific slopes the party was one and united.

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the nation they were offered for sale to a private syndicate which has by this time doubled the investment. When McKinley issued bonds to carry on the war he did not sell them to a private syndicate or to a trust, but sold for them in small denominations and sold them to all the people. (Tremendous cheer.)

The good book says "By their deeds you shall know them." It is to the interest of the plain people to close up the factories and sell bonds to private syndicates?

The speaker remarked facetiously that he had a great deal more sympathy for the Populists than most of his Republicans had, because the Democrats stole all their thunder. That Chicago platform incorporated all the Populist ideas and left the "Popa" without anything to fight for.

At this point the speaker was interrupted by the ladies who have been in the outskirts of the crowd. The ladies who have been tolerated in the park had the impudence to interrupt a respectable gathering of citizens. Mr. Short took the interruption good-naturedly, however, and turned the tables on the ladies much to the amusement of the audience.

When they attempted to get up a shout for Bryan he told them to go ahead. It could do no harm. If noise would have elected a President, Bryan would have been the war President today at the height of it. Instead of merely a candidate, (laughter.) The speaker reminded them, however, that the Republicans were paying for the gas.

Mr. Short next referred to Maguire's vainglorious policy and his denunciation of the Democratic party when he quit it. The denunciation was much more severe than the speaker himself would have made. He would not charge the party with half the bad things that the present standard-bearer had charged it with.

In closing, Mr. Short spoke of the congressional ticket. A vote for a Populist-Democratic congressman at this time was vote of lack of confidence in the best national administration since the time of Lincoln, he said.

The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the Republican state ticket.

## WITH NEW IDEAS

## W. A. Tenney Returns From the East.

## Changes in the Manual Training Department at the High School.

From Sunday's Daily.

Walter A. Tenney, teacher of manual training in the Fresno high school, has returned to Fresno. Mr. Tenney spent his summer vacation at Martha's Vineyard Institute in Massachusetts. While at that institution the Fresno teacher took a special course in manual training and drawing and comes back with a new set of ideas. Mr. Tenney has been in the high school for the past three years and has been principal of the Fresno city schools, which position he filled very creditably for two years.

Mr. Tenney removed to Peoria, Ill., to become secretary of a large manufacturing concern controlled by his brother. In 1888 he returned to Fresno and was elected County Superintendent in 1890. He has held the office ever since, having been re-elected in 1894. During that time he has been principal of the county to position second to none in the state.

Since his nomination at Sacramento a few days ago he has received a large number of congratulations from educators in all parts of the state—notably from Hon. E. W. Davis, secretary of the Board of Regents of the State University, who has offered to canvass Sonoma county with him, and D. T. Fowler of Lanesville institution. Among others who have tendered congratulations are John C. Patton, J. B. M. Chisney and Professor Charles H. Allen.

## CANDIDATES' PICNIC.

## A Merry Time at Kilgore's Grove Yesterday.

From Sunday's Daily.

The candidates' picnic, which took place yesterday at Kilgore's grounds, near Centerville, was attended by about 50 people from this city, Sanger, Centerville, Clark's valley and Tulare county. The picnic grounds are near Kings river, and a pleasant spot for an outing. Although near the river, there was no fishing indulged in. The day was spent in dancing, listening to the speeches of the office-seekers and feasting. The picnicers were provided with their own lunches, which were partaken of under the shade of the trees. The day was continued all day. Last evening all went to Sanger, where a grand ball was given, and the dance went on until morning.

Good music was furnished at the grounds, and all had an excellent time. Justice H. Z. Austin was chairman and introduced the various candidates. None of them attempted political speeches, but made a bow, smiled with the peculiar sweetness of the candidate, told an anecdote or two, and then cast their lines for votes, however.

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## HE PAID TWICE.

## James Graham Runs Afoot of a Divorce Suit.

James Graham, the politician, has taken an appeal from the decision of Justice Austin in the suit of the Pacific State Savings Loan and Building Company against him. The action is an affront of the Baron divorce case. Baron had been ordered to pay his wife alimony, but upon his failure to comply with the order of the court an attachment was levied upon the rent of Graham, who was supposed to be a tenant of Baron's. Graham paid the rent to Mrs. Baron's attorney, who turned it over to her. Thereupon the Pacific State Savings Loan and Building Company, which claimed to own the building, brought suit to collect the rent and secured judgment. Graham thus got the "double cross."

The appeal will bring the case before the superior court, which originally issued the attachment against the rent.

## When you call for DeWitt's Little Blue Pills, the great blue cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for pills for sores, for lumps, Dr. C. Padlock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa Street.

## KIRK'S RECEPTION

## Townsmen Turn Out to Greet Him.

## Escorted Up Town From the Train.

## Something About the Fresnoan Who Is On the State Ticket.

## T. J. KIRK.

From Sunday's Daily.

T. J. Kirk, Republican nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, returned from Sacramento on the 5:20 train last evening, and was met at the depot by a large number of his friends, headed by the Raisin City band. As soon as the train pulled in the musicians struck up a lively air, and Mr. Kirk was greeted with cheers as he stepped upon the platform. Upon alighting from the coach he was surrounded by his many friends and he was kept busy shaking hands and receiving congratulations.

He walked up Mariposa street, preceded by the band, which rendered "The Conquering Hero Comes." Mr. Kirk walked between Chairman Austin of the county central committee and A. M. New. A number of his friends fell in behind and the procession moved down Mariposa street to the Grand Central corner.

All the way up Mariposa street Mr. Kirk was kept busy shaking hands with many friends who lined the sidewalks. At the Grand Central corner the band rendered a lively air, and in the meantime the successful candidate alighted and proceeded to the hotel balcony, where he was greeted with cheers and applause. Mr. Kirk spoke briefly from the balcony. He remarked that he would be ungrateful indeed if he did not express his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. "I do not suppose," he said, "that you would make any demonstration on my return. If I shall never be so grateful for this exhibition of your good will, nor shall I ever forget the work of the fourteen delegates from Fresno county."

Thomas J. Kirk, Fresno's only representative on either of the state tickets, was born near Richmond, Mo., in 1852. He spent three years in the Kirkville normal school in his native state, graduating at the head of his class.

In 1875 he came to California as a teacher, having secured a position in the school of Colusa county. In 1878 he attended the state normal school at San Jose and removed to Fresno the next year. In 1880 he was elected principal of the Fresno city schools, which position he filled very creditably for two years.

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## ESCAPED FROM WHITTIER

## Seven Supposed Runaways Caught in Chinatown Last Night.

From Sunday's Daily.

About 10 o'clock last night seven boys were arrested in Chinatown on suspicion of having escaped from the Whittier reform school. The officers received notice several days ago saying that a number of young men answering the description of those arrested last night had escaped from the reform school. When brought to the jail the boys gave their names as Albin Judge, John Temple, John Williams, John Huley, Frank McQuirk and Robert Adams.

They are a tough looking set and claim to have come from Bakersfield. The officers have wired to Whittier for more accurate descriptions of the runaways and will hold the suspects pending investigations. Police Officer McSwain, Walton, Healy, Matheson and Night-watman Padlock made the arrests.

## SELMA WILL JOIN.

## Applies for Admission Into the Valley League.

Thomas Brewer of Selma made application to Manager Ward yesterday for admission into the proposed valley league for the Selma team. Brewer proposed to strengthen his team by adding two players from the Kingsburg nine and importing a battery.

As this will make the Selma a very strong aggregation, and as the town has been long in the valley league, it is certain that they will be admitted.

Next week Manager Ward will make a tour of the valley towns in the interest of the league and will see the managers of the various teams with a view of completing arrangements for the admission of Selma. If his plan can be perfected the new league will play its initial game some time in September. As far as is known, Merced, Visalia, Selma and Fresno are sure to have teams in condition by that time.

## INSPECTING MILK

## Veterinary Graham Gets Up Early.

From Sunday's Daily.

Inspector Graham at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as a milk wagon dashed along Mariposa street making its early morning round to supply its patrons with the lactated fluid. The astonished driver reined up his horses.

"I want to examine your milk," said the inspector, and he poured a quantity of it into a bottle which he carried in his pocket. He then took the name of the dairy, which he wrote on the label on the bottle.

The inspector then told the driver to go ahead. A Republican reporter, who was going home at the time, chanced to pass when the inspector stopped the driver.

"Oh, yes," he said, drowsily, for 3 o'clock is rather early for one who sleeps by night to be up "laying" for milk wagons. "I do this every month before I make my report to the Supervisors," and as he spoke several bottles jammed in his pocket. "You see," he gave a better chance to test the milk by just catching the delivery wagon's unwarmed milk like this, because they can never tell when I'm likely to hold them up."

"What do you do when you find the milk is bad?" was asked.

"I report it to the Supervisors," was the answer. "The report is published in the papers, and the patrons soon know whether they are receiving pure milk."

The milk of the different dairies, which the inspector collects in bottles, is subjected to a test which is made by machine for that purpose. The purity of the milk is ascertained by the percentage of butter fat it contains.

"What is the Texas fever situation now?" was asked of Major Rice, who was riding with the inspector. "Well, the cattle which were vaccinated are all rapidly getting well. As soon as they are driven on the highlands and in the stubble fields they begin to improve of once, and are soon as well as ever."

"Down in Tulare a doctor is vaccinating cattle with an anthrax virus. Anthrax is a little disease, so far as I know 'there has been none of it in this vicinity. It is entirely different from Texas fever, and I don't see the sense in vaccinating cattle having Texas fever with anthrax virus. I think that had the Texas fever been getting better. 'By the way, the fever is no more Texas fever than it is California fever. It is commonly called after the Lone Star state because it is prevalent there, but it was probably first discovered there. The same conditions which produce it there produce it in this state. Splenic fever is really what it is."

The Veterinary Inspector says it is not at all uncommon for the fever to be communicated to human beings from eating meat of beef which were slaughtered while they had the disease. The reason is one reason why a rigid quarantine should be enforced.

## DOWN FROM BENICIA.

## Lieutenant Jones, George Wells, Fred DeJoy and Alvin Akers are down from Benicia Barracks on furlough.

Lieutenant Jones left last night for Los Angeles, where his wife is spending the summer. Wells, who has been ill has a twenty days' lay off. They report that Private Arhogast, who had been confined in the hospital at the barracks, has recovered from an attack of congestion of the lungs and is in San Jose on a thirty days' furlough.

## Relief for Mrs. Akers.

## A well-known lady has for the past several days been soliciting subscriptions for the relief of Mrs. Akers and child, who were found destitute in a tent near this city recently. A sum large enough to support the unfortunate woman until the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors has been secured. At that time a petition will be presented asking for county aid.

## Sanger Insect Case.

## Constable Ellis has not arrested Mrs. Caelte for Sanger for whom a warrant is out charging her with incest.

The woman is said to be in a delicate condition, and probably will be arrested if she is present. The officer fears she may suffer violence at the hands of indignant countrymen, and he is in a quandary as to what course to pursue.

## Mine Wanted.

## Mining man of experience will develop gold property or merit for his interest or will work with mine and develop. Correspondence with owners only. Give full particulars. Will give satisfactory references. Address postoffice box 87, Los Angeles, Cal.

## FROM THE DAY

## Gage's Nomination Is Satisfactory.

## Its Bearing Upon the U. S. Senatorship.

## News of Fresno Warriors—Miss Tupper's Historic Success—Personal Mention.

## FROM THE REPUBLICAN'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—The nomination of Henry T. Gage for Governor was very satisfactory to San Francisco. In the first place, the Los Angeles man is the strongest candidate the Republicans could have chosen; one who can make a vigorous and effective campaign and lead the party to victory in November. His personality and attainments as an orator will win him friends and admirers everywhere. The solid support of the south practically from the beginning of the contest, showing the high opinion his own people have of him, is probably the best criterion of his worth.

The selection of Gage also gives satisfaction to this city because it makes way for a United States Senator from this end of the state. While the Governor has no power to distribute patronage, he is of only local importance, but a Senator at Washington enjoys a national distinction, is classed among the greatest men of the country, and his influence is also much influence as to business, particularly here, where we have so many branches of federal departments.

Of course the first thing to do will be to elect a Republican legislature, but very little anxiety need be felt as to the outcome. Then comes the highly important question of who will become United States Senator. There is a variety of good material to choose from. In San Francisco we have M. H. DeYoung, General Barnes, George A. Knight, S. M. Shortridge, Irving M. Scott, ex-Senator Charles N. Felton and others, each of whom could fill the position with credit.

Mr. DeYoung, I understand, is preparing to make an active campaign. General Barnes and Irving M. Scott have announced themselves as candidates. Knight and Felton would be willing and the latter would probably have the support of John D. Spreckles and the Call. Mr. Shortridge has not yet declared himself, but his candidacy would meet with the approval of the voters of San Francisco as strongly as that of any man who could be named. The fact that the Examiner has made him the object of attack so repeatedly has only increased his popularity. Mr. Shortridge's brother established an opposition paper, carrying deep inroads on Hearst's subscription rolls and advertising his counts, carrying on nothing more than a legitimate business rivalry, and this has been the only motive for the Examiner's abusive attitude, which happily has failed in its purpose and, in fact, has only benefited the candidate by increasing his popularity.

Hearst's paper has also shown its consistency to be very much frayed at the ends. It represents itself as being the foe of the Southern Pacific and in its editorial columns accuses the Republican policy of being controlled by the man who was to be denounced. Hearst's paper has also shown its consistency to be very much frayed at the ends. It represents itself as being the foe of the Southern Pacific and in its editorial columns accuses the Republican policy of being controlled by the man who was to be denounced. Hearst's paper has also shown its consistency to be very much frayed at the ends. It represents itself as being the foe of the Southern Pacific and in its editorial columns accuses the Republican policy of being controlled by the man who was to be denounced.

## FROM THE REPUBLICAN'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

## SANGERS INSECT CASE.

Constable Ellis has not arrested Mrs. Caelte for Sanger for whom a warrant is out charging her with incest. The woman is said to be in a delicate condition, and probably will be arrested if she is present. The officer fears she may suffer violence at the hands of indignant countrymen, and he is in a quandary as to what course to pursue.

## Relief for Mrs. Akers.

## A well-known lady has for the past several days been soliciting subscriptions for the relief of Mrs. Akers and child, who were found destitute in a tent near this city recently. A sum large enough to support the unfortunate woman until the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors has been secured. At that time a petition will be presented asking for county aid.

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## Mine Wanted.

## Mining man of experience will develop gold property or merit for his interest or will work with mine and develop. Correspondence with owners only. Give full particulars. Will give satisfactory references. Address postoffice box 87, Los Angeles, Cal.

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## SANGERS INSECT CASE.

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MAN ABOUT TOWN

A Harrowing Cannery Incident.

The Sixth Boys Want to Go Home

But the Officers Are Reported to Be Opposed to Disbanding.

From today's issue.

An incident that happened the other day in a cannery not a thousand miles from Fresno shows that one ought to be careful about leaving one's dental equipment in odd places. One of the girls employed there experiencing some discomfort from a new set of false teeth, removed them from her pretty mouth and placed them in a can at her side. Such was the relief that she worked much better, and so engrossed in her duties did she become that she did not notice another employee take the can containing her teeth. All it took with perches and hand it to the sealer, who closed it in his usual neat manner. Finally she thought it time to put back her "teeth" in their proper place. She reached for the can only to find it empty. Her surprise gave way to grief, however, when upon inquiry, she learned what had become of her store teeth. She was inconsolable and the foreman—well, he went outside to express his feelings. I should like to see the face of the girl who was somewhere down at the bottom of the can. Can you imagine the California peach and finds a new set of false teeth on top of the fruit. She will think she got a prize package sure.

This brings to mind the story told recently of how "Red" Hamilton, the biggest baseball crank in the valley, came to stop chewing tobacco. "Red" preferred chewing the weed to chewing portulacae in any other way. One day, having chewed his way to within an inch or so of the south end of a plug, he started to bite off a chunk, but his incisors met with some resistance. He investigated and found a piece of a man's finger. Ever since "Red" has preferred portulacae to chewing tobacco and he has stood by his preference manfully.

And this reminds me of a little one on myself. It happened while I was making a fortune in San Francisco with a financial paper named "Money." The dinner bill of one evening was \$10.00 and I was to find that the corner grocery man for the latter. The grocer tapped a brand new cheese and I went away happy with a fine slice of it. In eating the piece that fell to me my teeth struck a hard substance, and I went to find that the cheese was attached to it was a very small piece of cloth that looked as if it had been torn from the trousers. I at once went to the grocer and asked for the rest of the man. He thought I was insane until I explained, but he then said the cheese was from a disreputable man. He offered to sell me the whole cheese, but I was compelled to decline with regret.

Waldemar Parker Lyon has played another joke now don't ring the bell. While in Wawona recently he represented himself as being Lieutenant Nolan of the Utah cavalry company, part of which passed through Fresno a few days ago. He had provided himself with a military hat, a sword and military coat that he had stolen from General Muller in the dim and distant past. He looked a true soldier in spots and had no difficulty in passing himself off as Nolan, particularly as he was wearing the military hat and sword. He had acquired the military air in its perfection. Waldemar made a great impression upon the ladies, who soon stripped him of every brass button on his clothes. Of course they also asked questions, and the answers formed the chief varied amusement of the evening ever given out. He told them he was a Mormon, had 45 wives and was looking for 45 more, as he was a widower. He related harrowing tales of the Danites and told how he had in 1854 helped to waylay and slaughter 500 immigrants from the East who were on the way to California. Naturally this caused something of a fall in the barometer of "Lieutenant Nolan's" popularity and before he left Wawona he had been nicknamed "Bluebeard," for not one of the girls but believed he had murdered his 45 wives.

When the true Lieutenant Nolan heard of the trick the Fresno man had played on him he decided to get even by representing himself as Waldemar Parker Lyon when he got to the mountains. This is of course a very desperate thing to do, but the Lieutenant got away with it. He told them he was a Mormon, had 45 wives and was looking for 45 more, as he was a widower. He related harrowing tales of the Danites and told how he had in 1854 helped to waylay and slaughter 500 immigrants from the East who were on the way to California. Naturally this caused something of a fall in the barometer of "Lieutenant Nolan's" popularity and before he left Wawona he had been nicknamed "Bluebeard," for not one of the girls but believed he had murdered his 45 wives.

Now that the war is at an end the volunteers throughout the country are anxious to return to their homes. They answered the call of the government cheerfully and endured the usual hardships with little complaint. When complaint was made it was simply because conditions had become intolerable. On the whole, however, they bore themselves as soldiers should and the greatest source of dissatisfaction was that they were not given an opportunity to fight for their country. That opportunity has entirely vanished now and it would seem to be the proper thing to send the volunteers home, mustering them out in the order that they entered the service. A small force, about 100,000, were retained, enough to properly garrison the posts.

The volunteers themselves are of this mind, but it appears that many of the officers, who draw from two to four times the amount they earn in civil life, oppose disbandment. They have a good thing and they want to keep it. The San Francisco Chronicle presents the situation in the following clear manner:

"The government would do well in considering the requests of volunteer officers to keep their commands in service to find out what the enlisted men think about it. It is all very well for 400-per-month clerks and out-of-a-job politicians who are drawing the big pay of army officers and colonels to want to draw it for the rest of their lives, but how about the 500 per month soldiers in the ranks? They enlisted from motives of patriotism to serve the country in war. The sacrifices of them-

ALONG THE TRACK

Notes on the Railroad Reservation.

Fruit Packing Is in Full Operation.

Prospects of a Heavy Raisin Crop Draw Many Mongolians to Town.

From Sunday's Daily.

This is emphatically the busy time of the year along the Southern Pacific railroad reservation. The fruit season is in its prime, and the packers of grapes and green fruit are running their plants for all they are worth. The main season will begin inside of two weeks, and picking may commence as early as September 1. The number yards have been kept well occupied furnishing material for trays and boxes and altogether times have been livelier on the reservation during the past three weeks than since the winter closed.

Beginning at Mariposa road: Seaport Brothers are employing 100 women and about 25 men packing figs, with good prospects for several months steady work. The Earl company, which has its own orchard and vineyard at Reedley, and which also leases several vineyards near town, has about 100 men and women employed in this city and the immediate vicinity. The Turner company is nearly through for the season, but still employs between 300 and 400 hands on peaches, tomatoes and pears. There is no discrimination of age, race or previous condition of servitude in the cannery, and the payroll of over \$1000 a week brings the season's dollars to many an honest worker. These indispensable visitors have been here as angels' visits for a year past. About 50 men also find employment in the cannery. A small force will be put on the raisin packing business when the cannery is closed for the season.

Further along the line J. B. Anderson & Company have largely increased their force during the past week and are now working nearly a hundred hands, chiefly on figs and dried fruit. Most of the workers are women, and the average daily earnings to \$1.25 a day, according to ability and quickness.

The raisin packers are pretty well prepared for the opening of the season and long lines of cars are beginning to get into place all the way from Merced street to Santa Clara street, some of them carrying the canned goods and fruit already packed and shipped; others to convey the raisins to the eastern market. The usual shipment of raisins from this city is from 3000 to 4000 carloads, but it is thought very possible that this year's crop will be shipped in an even larger number of carloads. There are in all eleven packing houses now ready to handle raisins. This includes the co-operative places, which will all run this season, but does not include the two large seed raisin houses, the Fresno Raisin Co. and the Phoenix, which were destroyed by the late fire. A conservative estimate gives 2500 hands, white and Mongolian, as necessary to pick this season's crop, while fully 1000 persons will be required to pack it. There is thus a prospect of good steady work for all really willing and anxious to be employed up to the last day of the present year.

There are more Chinese and Japanese laborers in town this year than for many years, and on the other hand the prospect of good steady work for all is the smallest, or nearly the smallest, in five years. The possible explanation is that there are better times in the large cities, certainly as compared with the days when the Industrial Army was in Fresno. The Chinese and Japanese are covered with bright colored herbage and if the reaper gathers the golden sheaves, it is due to the humble workers, little as they are, who do the work. Although the plant profits by the work of the organisms, it assists them in its turn. The roots of the plant and its discarded leaves furnish the carbonaceous matter necessary to the life and work of the fibers of nitrogen.

The testimony of nature increases in beauty as we slowly arrive at a better understanding of it, and our admiration increases with the new knowledge of the solidarity of the fibers of carbon which mutually assist each other and assure the continuation of life upon the surface of the earth.

[To be continued.]

SCIENTIFIC SCRAP.

Some More Uses of Bacteria in Agriculture.

Bullets Flew Thick and Fast.

Mrs. Thornton Wounds Her Husband.

Man and Wife Do Battle With a Thief—The Marauder Lives.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thornton, who live in a little house at the corner of F and Eldorado streets, which is deeply shaded, held guard at the place last night for a burglar, as their home had been entered by thieves several times for the last month or so. The Thorntons have been living on their ranch, but came in for the express purpose of catching the burglar.

The marauder appeared about 10:30 last night, and they had a most thrilling encounter with him. Between them, the husband and wife shot six times at the thief. The first shot, which was fired by Mrs. Thornton, hit her husband in the thumb. The burglar now fled, stretched out at full length on the jail floor, and is thought to be mortally wounded.

When the burglar, who gave his name as Jesus Vaca, lay on the road, half a block from the house, whether he had run, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton drove to town in their buggy. They went to the residence of Dr. Man, where the husband's hand was attended to. In the meantime Vaca was brought to the county jail. His brother, Jacinto Vaca, was seen at his side, and was furious over the shooting.

After Thornton's hand had been dressed he and his wife went to the jail. While Vaca's wounds were being examined they stood outside the jail door. They were there seen by a republican reporter, to whom they gave a detailed and thrilling account of their experience with the burglar.

Mr. Thornton is a rather small man of blonde complexion and a slight mustache, while his wife is a pretty woman, with dark eyes and auburn hair, but his better half was apparently as cool as though she were working on her front porch.

When asked for the facts of the shooting Mrs. Thornton said, with composure, "My husband will tell you."

After describing the preceding burglary committed while her husband was in the country, Mr. Thornton said: "Saturday night and Sunday night we stayed at the house waiting for the burglar to appear. I was not feeling well, as I had a sick headache from staying up for the last two nights. I had been in the room which the burglar entered, which was also a front room. He entered by a window from the porch. I was lying on the bed when my wife heard him in the other room and woke me up, saying that the burglar was in the room."

"I opened the door and walked into the room where he was. I thought he would light up, but he didn't, and he had all the best of me. 'Who's there,' I asked. 'Me,' he answered. 'What's what,' I asked. 'Throw up your hands,' I demanded, pointing the pistol at him. I was in the light from the other room and he could have killed me had he had a gun. I gave him too much of a show. When I pointed the pistol at him he sprang toward me and grabbed me. I started to run, but he was too fast for me. I had a pistol, and I yelled, 'Shoot him, he is trying to get the gun and kill both of us.' She walked right up to my side and cut loose at him. I had my left hand against his forehead, pressing him back, while I held the pistol, a 44 caliber, in my right hand. He then shot me in the thumb of my left hand. In the struggle my gun was discharged, but the shot went wild. My wife then shot a second time, after we had given the burglar a chance to throw up his hands. When she shot a second time he said, 'I'm hit, I give up.'"

"Where did you hit him?" was asked of Mrs. Thornton.

"I don't know, but I aimed for his body."

Continuing his story, Mr. Thornton said: "The burglar let go of the gun, and I started to run. He hit him on the head with my pistol. He was not knocked down, but walked into the sitting room. He would not throw up his hands, but kept trying to get them into his pockets as though to draw a knife. My wife, who had more courage than I, said, 'Throw up your hands or I'll kill you.' I ought to kill you anyhow." "What have I done to you?" he asked.

"My wife then told me to go and wash my hands and she would stand guard. She then said to him, 'Throw up your hands or I'll kill you.' When I came back I pulled my 44 on him and I said, 'Put your hands behind your back or I'll kill you.' He then put his hands behind his back, and I told my wife to take his necktie off and tie his hands behind his back, which she did. I then told my wife to go out and get a horse, which she did. I followed him and shot him twice at him. The first shot did not hit him, but after he had turned the corner and run down Eldorado street I shot again and he stopped. When I got up to him he said, 'You've killed me, and I asked him why he did not stop.'

"We then left him there in charge of the crowd which had gathered around, and I and my wife drove to town."

After Mr. Thornton had finished with his recital, the reporter asked Mrs. Thornton how she felt when she shot the burglar.

"Just as though I were shooting at a target," she answered, with nonchalance.

"Are you a good target shot?" was asked.

"Oh, yes, I practice every day."

"Ever shoot a man before?"

"No, this was the first time I shot at a human target," she replied.

When brought to the jail the wounded man was treated by Drs. Davidson and

A BURGULAR SHOT

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EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

The Butler-Forsyth Case Has Cost Nearly \$4000 Already.

His Fasion Opponent's Punny Effort to Injure Him.

Editor Republican—I wish to call attention to the rumor that is being circulated by the fusion nominee for County Superintendent of Schools that E. E. Baird, the Republican nominee, is not a teacher, but a dentist.

San Jose, Sept. 1.

It is his right, E. E. Baird, of San Jose, has the right to call attention to the rumor that is being circulated by the fusion nominee for County Superintendent of Schools that E. E. Baird, the Republican nominee, is not a teacher, but a dentist.

Dr. Baird is a native son, was born in San Jose, Cal., and is a product of the Stockton public schools, which are second to none in the state, and has taught school in that county of his birth for a greater number of years than his opponent has lived in the United States. He has also been principal of the San Jose schools for a greater length of time than his opponent has lived in the state of California.

Please bear in mind that W. C. Ramsey, the founder of the Fresno Business College, and proprietor of the Stockton Business College, is not (George S. Ramsey, who was of the Stockton Business College and was for County Superintendent of Schools. The latter has never been connected with our public school system, but has worked against it for his own personal interest.

If our interest in our schools is commensurate with that in our raising, none but the experienced, practical man will be elected to fill the office of County Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Alex. Gordon said that "no one would be selected as raising inspector who is not thoroughly familiar with the raising business," is not the grunting and snorting of a rascal, but the grunting and snorting of a rascal.

The free public school system of the United States is dear to every citizen. On it we depend for ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue and advancing the happiness of man.

TEACHMEN.

Fresno, August 29, 1898.

MAUDE HERRY-FISHER.

She Has Been Engaged as Prima Donna by Francis Wilson.

Released From Jail.

Married Sunday.

The following is from yesterday's San Francisco Chronicle, which will be read with interest by the many friends of Maude Herry Fisher, the talented daughter of Fulton G. Berry:

"California's erstwhile ferry for its wealth of gold, its brave and broad-minded men and the beauty of its women of late years have been attracting the attention of the operatic world by reason of its surprising production of songbirds in the female form divine. One of the latest to meet with great popular favor is the daughter of Fulton G. Berry of Fresno, who has been singing in the opera for several years and is the prime favorite in Philadelphia and other cities where she has appeared."

"One of the leading managers who have been successful in the career of Francis Wilson, and the result is that she has been selected, among the many available stars, as the prima donna in the Francis Wilson Comic Opera Company. Those familiar with matters operatic know what a triumph this is for the young lady, and from the tone of the Eastern press it is an assurance that Mr. Wilson has exercised excellent judgment."

"Miss Berry has signed with the Wilson company for the season beginning September 15th at the Broadway Theatre, New York, where she will appear in the new comic opera, The Little Corporal. She possesses a soprano voice of great range, power and sweetness, a magnetic and striking personality and dramatic ability of a high order. Such a combination of gifts and qualities will certainly find generous recognition. Eastern critics who are familiar with her gifts predict for her a brilliant career."

AN ASSIGNMENT.

Expositor Employees to Obtain Their Money.

All Outstanding Accounts Turned Over to P. B. Danke by the Directors.

The Fresno Publishing Company yesterday afternoon held a meeting and assigned all outstanding accounts to P. B. Danke, the circulation agent of the Expositor. The assignment covers both advertising and circulation accounts, and it was made to Danke as trustee. The object of the transfer of the outstanding debts is to pay the back salaries of the employees, which include everybody connected with the paper from the carriers to the editor-in-chief.

Mr. Danke in speaking of the action of the directors said that he desired it understood that all the money would be paid to those who had been employed on the paper. There is due the employees about \$1000, and if the collection will not amount to that sum the money will be paid out of the fund of employees according to the amount of their claims.

The directors, by their action, have not relinquished their control of the paper and do not propose to. A. B. Butler, the real owner of the establishment, holds a mortgage on the plant for \$17,000, but to regain actual possession he will be compelled to bring regular proceedings in court to foreclose the mortgage, which will take some time. Whether the paper will be published in the meantime or not is a question. One of the directors, when asked whether he had any right to the plant, he replied that he had no right to it, but he would be very seriously whether the paper would appear today. The employees, however, have been advised to appear as usual this morning, and it is whispered that something is going to happen. Just what that something is, however, no one seems to know.

General Sheehan has been in Fresno for several days and he has been looking over the field with a view to taking hold of the paper, it is understood. But as the General is a Republican he would find his position a rather anomalous one. They told him that the stand was not a public rostrum, but had been built by the two parties and that others had no right to its use. Rork objected for a while, but finally grudgingly left the platform. He seemed his address for a very few minutes to the press.

"The committees of the two parties have no particular objection to other speakers using the platform, but they think such speakers should at least ask for the privilege of so doing."

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